NEW NATIONAL ERA.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1870. THE United States Treasury account for Au-

gust shows yet another large reduction of the national debt, amounting to nearly thirteen and a half millions of dollars for the month. This is another tremendous blow at the Democrats at the outset of the fall spolitical campaign. tries they may employ on the stump, can break the force, or check the influence of the steady reduction of the national debt, and the consequent reduction of national taxation. The people know and appreciate facts; and they cannot be deceived by mere talk.

Under the laws passed by a Republican Congress, no citizen in all the Republic has any greater privileges given him by the laws than his neighbor enjoys. The rights of all, rich and poor, high and low, of every race, religion, color, or position, are protected precisely alike. The Democrats bitterly opposed, and still denounce this law. They would have some citizens constitute a privileged class, possessing more and higher rights than their neighbors. They would have some citizens constitute an inferior and abject class, having no rights which

THE National debt was paid off during the month of August at the rate of about half a million dollars a day. During the past six months the daily reduction has been more than \$448,000. And during every day since President Grant began his economical administration the debt has been lessened-and with it the taxes and other burdens of the people-by more than \$300,000,000. Here are the figures : Debt decrease during August. . \$13,404 325 09 Debt dec. since March 1, 1870 .. 82 407,326 76 Debt dec. since March 4, 1869.. 169,543,109 10

THE New York Commercial Advertiser says "When Gen. McClellan returned from Europe he was comparatively a poor man. Now he i said to be in the possession of an income amounting to nearly \$30,000. His salary as Superintendent of the Stevens' Battery is \$12,500 in gold per annum, while is connection with the commission for the reconstruction of our docks, and also with the various railroads throughout the country, are the fruitful sources of this very comfortable little yearly fortune."

THE Republican party has enacted the grand est laws for the benefit of the laboring men Under Democratic rule one-third of the Republic was closed against the free working man and he was compelled to compete with unpaid labor, and looked upon as a menial. But the Republican party has so legislated that labor is now respectable in every part of the Repub United States is sure of fair wages. Free labor and fair wages have been extended all over the worst opposition of the Democratic party.

THE New York Nation says it was designated by the Cincinnati Labor Congress, as one of of the German reserves. the three official "organs" of the concern. This "henor" the Nation pointedly declines, and says that it can in no wise agree with the wonderful platform constructed by the Congress, respect for the Congress which it would like to feel. It expresses its opinion that a good many more paper money.

THE writer of this item has made several attempts to inform the New York Tribune that sixth day of July, 1854, and twice it has published the proof over his own signature. And yet it ignores the facts, and claims the honor and naming the Republican party belongs to the State of Michigan on y.

THE Nation shrewdly explains the Democratic sympathy for Napoleon by calling attention to the fact that it is particularly observable in "all that kind of Democrats who believe in the bottom of their hearts that true Democracy is a false doctrine, and that the only sound way of governing men is to keep them well in the hands of a few leaders. Profounder contempt for the Roman populace was never felt by a Roman aristocrat elected by suffrage, than is felt for their fellow citizens by a large class of our Democratic politicians, and thus is partly to be explained the attitude of the Democratic journals in the present war. The Irish vote has something to do with it, but the instinctive sympathy of Tammany despotism with Napoleon has more."

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE, according to a telegram from Providence, R. I., is now at Narragansett, being somewhat indisposed from exposure duris recent excursion to the Northwest. Senator Sprague is in Providence, R. I. He has no knowledge of the unfavorable character of Judge Chase's illness, as reported in New York. The New York World says: "The serious illness of Chief Justice Chase calls forth a great deal of sympathy. He is unable to walk without assistance, and his mind is rep rted shattered and impaired. The Chief Jus-

penditures from March 1st, 1869, to September 1st, 1870, the first eighteen months of President Grant's Administration, were \$245,912,-629.12; a decrease of \$82,853,060.77 as compared with the last eighteen months of Johnson's Administration. This decrease is shown by the books of the Treasury, although the pensions have increased about \$5,000,000 per annum during President Grant's Administration. The Executive and miscellaneous expenses in the eighteen months of Johnson's Administration above mentioned were \$23,952,- Mrs. N. W. Pierre. 322.37, and in the eighteen months of President Grant's Administration they were \$19.-044,091.02. The expenses of the War Depart. ment decreased from \$162,836,593.19, to \$82,-619,058.81, and the Navy Department expenses from \$36,746,544.07 to \$31,205,615.71. The

A one-armed newspaper carrier in Everett, Mass., has, at odd times, built himself a twostory French roofed house, 26 feet by 42. All the work was done by him, except raising the frame, setting the door and window frames and the plastering. Who says one-armed men must grind hand organs for a living?

interest saved amounts to \$7.800.561.68.

The first of a new series of stamped envelopes for the Post Office Department will not be issued, owing to certain irregularities heretofore existing, until late in October. The contract, amounting to \$234.000 per annum, and lasting for four years, for furnishing the new designs, was on Tuesday awarded to Messrs. Dempsey & O'Toole, of Washington.

The Crowning Victory.

The New York Tribune of Monday thus announced the result and effect of the last disaster to France: With the surrender of McMahon's army and the Hon. Joseph Baker, capture of the Emperor Napoleon, the desperate struggle in France is practically ended. Paris a Capital with out a Government, a city without a head, or an army, wild with a thousand conflicting counsels, may attempt an impracticable defense · Metz, Strasbourg, and other points, may obstinately delay their inevitable surrender; the Ministry may attempt, if they retain power, to car-Neither their lying resolutions, nor any sophis- ry out their vain threat of continuing the struggle with new levies; but the war is, nevertheless, over. France has lost her leadership in Europe, and can scarcely, for friends the profound sense of obligation I a quarter of a century to come, be reckoned among the great military Powers; while the conqueror-not Prussia, but, at last. United Germany-becomes the dominant Nation of the Old World, as clearly as the United

States is master of the New. We publish all we have received up to a very late constituency, I confess that it is a source of hour this morning of a remarkable special dispatch to the Tribune, descriptive of the great battle which culminated in the capture of Sedan.

"The previous accounts of King William did not exaggerate; they did not suggest how greatly the French army had been shattered, nor how hopeless their cause had been rendered. Not two days, as was reported, but one, sufficed to crush the great army of 150,000 men with which McMahon had retreated to Sedan, and compel its urrender. The two Prussian armies, duringly advancing on either bank of the Meuse, formed their junction under the very guns of the citadel of Sedan, and established a cordon, crescent-shaped, of artillery and infantry, around the southern and western sides of the city. This line drawing closer and closer, and becoming stronger a contracted, at length carried the commanding the aristocratic class would be bound to respect. points of the field, and when the battle culminated, at five o'clock in the afternoon, the Prussian artillery

tooked down upon the French crowding in confusion Debt amounted to \$2,525,463,260. On the into the city, not musket-shot distant. Resistance was in vain; escape was impossible; and nothing remained for the French thus completely surrounded but surrender. At 5 o'clock on Thursday the French troops, practically no longer an organized army, gave up the aruggle. More than one hundred thousand men, not brty thousand only as the French Ministers declare, at least six hundred cannon, and all the equipage of a maga ficent army, are the least of the fruits of this great "Tue surrender of Bazaine must of necessity follow.

He is as powerless to continue the struggle now as Johnston was after the surrender of Lee; and as with the capitulation of Lee's army all the forces of the Southern Confederacy laid down their arms, so with the fall of McMahon the rest go to the wall. Bazaine knows how hopeless is further resistance on his part, and he accuracy of these figures cannot be successwill not attempt it. Strasbourg, Thionville, all the fortesses of the Moselle and the Rhine, naturally fall, after brief delay, into the hands of the Germans.

"Only at Paris can the bloody scenes be renewed: and there the danger is from civil convulsions, not foreign invasion. When at length the deceived people of the National Debt under the administration the Capital realize how they have been be rayed, the of General Grant has been achieved with revulsion of feeling will, be terrible, and the military diminished sources of taxation as compared forces there will be powerless to prevent the punishment of the traitors and the overthrow of the semblance of Imperialism which remains to insult them.

In another article, discussing the question whether France can continue the struggle, it says : "France, powerful as she still is, patriotic and enthusiastic as her people continue, cannot hope, in her disorganized condition, to win a battle, or to raise the siege of her Capital, which must follow if peace does not Nearly all the important fortresses of the Meuse, Moselle, and Rhine yet hold out. Bazaine at Metz has not surrendered the seventy or eighty thousand men whom | public money has been disbursed with far it is declared by the Paris authorities he still directs. Count Palikao now announces that a large army lies lic; and so that a day's work anywhere in the within the defences at Paris, and that a second is forming on the Loire, south of the Capital. 'The military | periods of equal length, the one under Demoforces of France will be organized, it is aunounced with | cratic influence the other under Republican most discouraging indefiniteness, 'in a few days.' The country by the Republican party, against the promise is a deception; it cannot be redeemed. Before 'a few days' elapse, the Prussians will thrust themselves between Paris and the Loire and break up the camps before the levies can march to Paris. The besieged fortresses, it is true, detain before them large numbers "It is true, also, that two large armies numbering 150,-

000-perhaps 200,000-of the best German soldiers are required to watch Bazaine. But the garrisons of the fortresses and the army of Bazaine are lost to France; and it is only the two armies of new troops at Paris and and the debates have not inspired it with that on the Loire with which the French can oppose the advance of those of the two Crown Princes. Their armies Palikao has estimated at 300,000. General Von Moltke himself calculated that 240,000 Prussians and Saxons of the leaders of the Congress were either false and Bavarians-United Germans-formed the grand prophets or charlatans; and it ridicules the Crescent which in victory became a fiery circle about desire frequently expressed in the debates for Sedan. But these were not all the troops of the two armies named. Large columns had moved west of Mezieres and took no part in the battle at Sedan, while the front of the columns marching on Paris were never withdrawn from about Troyes, Sezanne, and Epernay. Hence the estimate of the French Minister is below the Republican party was created and named | rather than above the truth ; we are convinced that not at Jackson, in the State of Michigan, on the fewer than 350,000 German troops are free to pursue any army which the French may attempt to organize. The French cannot arm, much less organize and train, a force equal in numbers to this. Years of the best military training-better than France has known since the for New York. Only a week ago it asserted First Empire-will be required to make of the present that the party was organized and christened at French levies soldiers fit to cope with the Germans. It must not be forgotten, by those most sanguine of a final Saratoga, in that State, in 1854, when the fact French triumph, that it is the regular or 'active army' is that the name Republican was not adopted and a part of the reserves of France which have been there until the next year. Certainly, and we annihilated, and that the future defense against the adbelieve not until 1856. The credit of creating vancing German veterans must be made by the Garde Mobile and what remains of the old soldiers who form the reserve. The insane proposition of the French Ministry is nothing more nor less than that a quarter of a million untrained and unorganized youths shall attempt to this question, used the following language: stay the advance of 300,000 of the best trained and best armed soldiers of Europe. The result cannot be

A meeting of the teachers of the color d schools of the District was held at Steven's school-house, on Satur- others we are under the most sacred obligaday afternoon, for the purpose of conferring with the tion to pay. We owe it to the poor, whose trustees. The newly-appointed superintendent of the schools, Mr Catto, and the teachers, were present. Trustee King called the assemblage to order, and announced the object of the meeting, and welcomed the the field.'

teachers back to their field of labors.

Mr. Catto made a short address, in which he said that while he had had no experience as a superintendent, he | it had the right to "forage on the enemy;" had long been familiar with the work and the trials of but the Democratic proposition now is, that the school room, and he wished to be regarded by all as every rebel in the South shall be paid for a sympathizing teacher. He asked the earnest co-ope- what he lost during the war, and we have a ration of all in an effort to raise the schools to a high standard. While he could not say that the schools of Washing on were the best in the country, he believed it was not for lack of material, but of opportunity. Having spent the earlier years of his life in this city, he knew there was no lack of intelligence on the part of the pupils, nor of interest on the part of the parents. He then read the assignments of teachers, as follows: Chamberlain School, Georgetown-Principal, Miss Sarah L. Daffin; intermediate teacher, Miss A. E.

M. Wood, and Miss M. C. Simms. No. 10 school, corner of O and Seventh streets-Principal, Miss L. A. Smith : primary, Miss M. C. Coakly. | niary cost of maintaining the Union upon the Stevens School, Twenty first street-Principal, Miss generation that was called upon to make and left a bankrupt Treasury. John B. of all, that trades be opened to our children, A. E. Washington; intermediate, Miss Charlotte Echols | the exclusive sacrifice of blood and of life, | Floyd had so demoralized and scattered the | and that they be given the benefit of a just and

Miss Laura Fisher; primary, Miss A. T. Crusor; sec. of Union. Had the Internal Revenue Laws, distant errands, not leaving guns enough in avenue of honest industry be closed against us; ondary teacher, Miss H. C. Colder. REDUCTION OF GOVERNMENT EXPENSES.—The M-street School-Principal, Miss M. C. Bozeman; mained in force till the present time, there Southern navy yards to hold them against the gence, the elevation, and happiness of all people expenditures of the Government for the eigh- intermediate teachers, Miss A. P. Spencer and Miss can be little doubt that the aggregate annual enemy. The result, therefore, of Democra depends in no small degree upon the diversity C. A. Patterson; secondary, Miss Carrie Lewis and product would have exceeded five hundred tic rule was national credit ruined, army and of their industrial pursuits, we ask that we

O street School-Principal, Miss E. J. Hutchins; intermediate teachers, Miss R. Carrington and Sarah M. dept would have been extinguished during the the Presidency of Gen. Grant. But in the power, and how they have governed the natural wherever labor is to be done and an able and primary, Miss M.C. Kelly, Mrs. Selina Shadd, and Miss

M. E. Garrett. Capitol Hill—Principal, Emma V. Brown; intermediate teachers, Miss M. Lizzie Bartlett and Miss C. Nibellion taxation has been reduced by the chols; primary, Lucy Moten.

Lincoln Chapel School-Principal, Miss Grace Dyson; primary teacher, Miss M. A. Baily. E-street, Island—Principal, M. B. Briggs; intermediate teacher, Miss S. S. Fleetwood; secondary teachers, Mrs. E. J. Brooks and Miss M. S. Divoll; primary teachers, Miss M. E. Reed, Miss M. E. Brooks, and

Delaware Avenue School-Principal, Miss E. J. Randall; secondary teacher, Miss A.V. Tompkins; primary teachers, Miss H. A. Saunders, Miss H. M. Johnson, and Miss H. A. Simmons.

Carroll Hall School-Principal, Mrs. C. E. Brown primary teacher, Miss Francis Martin. Trustee Syphax announced that Mrs. E. H. Disbrow. a teacher in the O street school, and Miss Julia Luckett, of the Chamberlain school, had been compelled to resign their positions on account of ill-health; also, that Miss of taxes any oppression upon the people; Withington, of the O street school, was unable, from and we think it would puzzle the wisest finan-

building would not be reopened until Monday, the 12th instaut. Mr. A. E. Newton, a former superintendent of colored schools, delivered a short address, offering suggestions to the teachers as to the best means of making the school attractive, and securing the confidence of the pupil. Trustee Wormley made a short speech, concluding by expressing the hope that the end of the present year would witness the establishment of a high school. Evening Star.

ceptance. AUGUSTA, ME., Aug. 4, 1870.

Chairman District Convention : DEAR SIR: Various circumstances have caused a delay in my formal acknowledgment of your favor advising me of the fact that I desire through you to express to my political feel for this renewed and emphatic expression of their confidence. Appreciating as I do most fully the moral worth, the general intelligence, and the high character of my grateful pride that I have been enabled to retain so steadfastly and for so long a period their good will, their sympathy, and their support. In accepting the nomination with which I am thus again honored, I may be pardoned, I trust, for dwelling at some length on the issues involved in the pending election, and the relative claims of the Republican and Democratic parties to popular

REDUCTION OF THE DEBT. It is seventeen months to-day since General Grant was inaugurated as President of the United States. When he was invested with the Executive authority the National first day of the present month the total debt was \$2,369,324,476, showing a reduction in the period referred to of the enormous sum of \$156,138,784-at the rate of considerably more than one hundred millions per year. During the seventeen months immediately preceding General Grant's accession to the Presidency, when the Democratic party had control in the councils of Andrew Johnson. the National Debt was increased more than thirty millions of dollars. I am writing with the official reports of Secretary McCulloch and Secretary Boutwell before me, and the fully questioned. But suggestive as these results are, the

whole truth is not yet told-for it must be remembered that the enormous reduction of with those in existence when the debt was so largely increased under Andrew Johnson This fact demonstrates very conclusively two very important points, viz: First, that the revenue has been collected with far more scrupulous honesty and exactness under President Grant's Republican administration than it was under President Johnson's Democratic administration; and second, that the greater economy and care under the one than it was under the other. Contrasting the two And this difference is exhibited, be it respeeches of many of their leading men.

One of the most insidious and dangerous and probable modes of destroying the National credit under Democratic rule would be the payment or attempted payment from the National Treasury of all Southern claimants for losses inflicted by the war. This is not an inference-for it is boldly avowed by leading Democrats in both branches of Congress. In April last, during the pendency of a bill in the Senate introduced by Mr. Howe, of Wisconsin, to pay "loyal citizens for quartermaster and commissary stores taken during the rebellion," a Democratic Senator, Mr. McCreery, moved to strike out the word 'loyal," and supported his motion by an earnest speech. On the 21st of May, Mr. Knott, of Kentucky, an able, frank, and fearless gentleman, one of the leaders on the Democratic side of the House, speaking on

THE DEMOCRATS PROPOSE TO PAY REBEL

"But, sir, this is not all, nor half. I have been speaking of only so much of our debt as we have given our notes for. Besides this we owe, at the very lowest calculation, Reopening of the Colored Public Schools. \$3,000,000,000; not to the bloated bond holder, of whom we have heard so much, but to a class of our people to whom of all horses and cattle and sheep and hogs and corn and wheat, and everything else, were taken from them to sustain your armies in

If the Union army had the right to make war for the maintenance of the Government, leading Democrat's authority for saying that the amount required will be three thousand millions of dollars!!

REDUCTION OF TAXATION. While maintaining the integrity of the Na-

tional debt against all forms of repudiation and all classes of repudiators, the Republican party do not believe in keeping up a high rate of taxation for the purpose of paying it off with undue rapidity. The rate at which of President Grant would leave none of the burden upon the next generation. Aside from the injustice of laying the whole pecuent generation, and hence at every session twenty millions from the tariff on imports,

main, viz: Tax on spirituous, vinous, and malt liquors. Tax on tobacco and cigars. Tax on incomes. Tax on National Banks.

Tax on gas. Stamp tax. It will puzzle the most imaginative of Democratic orators to find in this condensed list severe illness, to resume her school. He also announced cier to devise any easier mode of raising one that, in consequence of the extensive repairs that it had hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars been found necessary to make on the M street school- than is presented in the sources of revenue rebels and tardy support of the National auhouse, which are not yet completed, the schools in that embraced in this brief schedule.

> But while the Republican policy is against keeping up a high rate of taxation for the purpose of rapidly paying off our bonds, it is not proposed to maintain our whole volinterest. With the boundless resources of the people aroused to the necessity of avertour country, and with our continually appre- ing even the possibility of such a disaster. ciating credit, it is believed to be an easy task to fund our entire debt at four to four

> Speaker Blaine's Letter of Ac- and a half per cent. interest-and Congress has just enacted a law having that object in view. The total amount of our bonded debt will soon be reduced to about two thousand millions of dollars. Of this amount well nigh one-fourth is already employed in our system of national banking, and by a law passed at the late session banking is made free on the gold basis to all who may wish to engage in it. It is therefore quite apparent that as we approach the specie standard and had again been nominated for Representative | the business demands of the country require from the Third Congressional District. I a greater volume of currency, the tendency must be to absorb a still larger and larger amount of Government bonds as the basis and security of the circulating medium. Just where this absorption of bonds will cease no one can now predict-but within a very brief period more than half of our total bonded lebt will be used as the basis of our National currency. With these bonds bearing four per cent, interest and the banks paying back into the Treasury in various forms of taxation at least one per cent., if not more, on their aggregate capital, we shall speedily see a large proportion of our debt funded in a form that will practically demand but three per cent. annual interest from our National Treasury. It is, therefore, quite apparent that the National debt which the Democratic party has been so ready to dishonor and repudiate will, under the wise and faithful policy maintained by the Republican party be soon placed where it will no longer b recognized as a burden to the individual taxpayer or an obstruction to the developmen of our National resources and industries.

REDUCTION OF EXPENDITURES. Meanwhile the annual expenditures of the government under the Administration of Gen. Grant are reduced to the lowest prac icable point. There are two large amounts of expenditure over which Administrative discretion can have no control. The one is the interest on the National Debt-the other is the sum paid as Pensions to the scarred and disabled veterans of our late war. These obligations must be met with promptness and cheerfulness unless we are prepared on the one hand to repudiate our obligations to the men who risked their lives and lost their health in defense of the government, or on the other hand to treat the public creditors disgrace on the name of our country. Excluding these two items therefore as imperative and not within the discretion of the executive or legislative branch of the government, we find the following as the sum total of our expenditures for the current \$314,869.20 Military Academy Deficiencies.. .6,419,694.46

Diplomatic and Consular Ser-1,041,347.00 Works of Defence1,311,500.00 River and Harbors... .3.945.900.00Post-office Department, beyond the amount received from pos-.5,000,000.00 Legislative, Executive and Ju-

dicial expenses13,437,634.70 Sundry Civil expenses. .29,321,367.22 .19,250,290.29 Indian Department... 6,323,565.02 The last Democratic administration that

was in full power in this country under President Buchanan spent for the objects em braced in this schedule something over equivalent in paper to-day of eighty five milions of dollars. The population of the country was then less than thirty millions. influence, and the difference to the National | It is now forty millions, so that President Treasury in favor of the latter exceeds one Grant would be entitled by the ratio which hundred and eighty-six millions of dollars, just about eleven millions per month—well country, to spend a third more in the adminnigh four hundred thousand dollars per day. istration of the Government than was required under Buchanan, which would bring membered, when the Democratic party did the sum total to one hundred and fourteen not have full sway in the Government. They millions of dollars when in reality it is but had control of the President, but were under one hundred and five millions. The details the continual and wholesome restraint of a of expenditure in the two periods will also Republican Congress. What the Democratic show immensely in favor of President Grant's party would do, if clothed with entire power | economy. Under President Buchanan the in all the Departments of the Government, army consisted of nineteen regiments, the will, we trust, be left for a long period to the maintenance of which cost for the four years of imagination of men, without giving us the the administration an average of over twenty bitter fruits of its practical realization. What lone millions each year—more than a million forms of repudiation of the National faith dollars per annum in gold, or about thirteen would be resorted to may be inferred from bundred thousand dollars in the paper money the declarations of their conventions and the of to-day for each regiment. The army at present consists of forty regiments, yet its whole maintenance for the year costs but twenty-nine millions of dollars, a trifle over seven hundred thousand dollars in paper

money to each regiment. I have selected the Army merely because comparison in that branch of the public service is easy and the result palpable. The same statement is true in all the other de partments of the Government, and if the imits I have assigned to this letter permitted it, I could readily demonstrate that under Republican administration the national expenditure has been far more carefully guarded, and rigid economy far more carefully conadministrations. The amounts expended have necessarily been very large and the temptation to extravagance thus greatly enhanced, hence the adherence to severe

more praiseworthy and honorable. THE DEMOCRATS OPPOSED TO MEASURES OF RELIEF.

In-all the leading measures of the Fortyfirst Congress for lightening the burdens of the people the Democratic party, as represented in the Senate and House, were found stubbornly resisting. They voted in almost solid phalanx against the bill whereby the tax on tea, coffee, and sugar was reduced, whereby a large free list was added to the Tariff, and whereby sixty millions of internal taxes were entirely removed. They voted with equal unanimity against the bill which proposes to fund the public debt at four per cent. interest, and thus immensely decrease the annual charge upon the people. With very few exceptions they voted against the bill which gives to the South and West something nearer to a fair proportion of national basis makes the banking system free to all

amelioration, and justice. crates had well nigh destroyed the Govern- | dealing. ment. Howell Cobb had blasted our credit and the internal taxes swept away so clean and old States, purified as by fire from the that of the enormous list imposed by the taint of treason, have been reconstructed efforts of the Democratic party.

A political organization of such respecta ble antecedents as the Federal party was utterly destroyed by the suspicion that in the hour of war its sympathies were not actively | several States in the interest of our employers." on the side of the country. How much more deserving of reproach and condemnation is Southern wing, actually made war upon the Government, while the Northern wing was divided between active sympathy with the thorities. It is not wise, I know, to keep alive animosities or inflame resentments, and I do not recall these painful facts with any such desire, or any such purpose. But I am persuaded that great evils would result to this country by restoring to power the men who attempted to destroy it, and I believe it

Very truly yours,

PROSPECTUS

FREDERICK DOUGLASS, Editor. The New National Era will partake of a twofold nature - that of an Advocate and an Educator. As an Advocate, it will assert and maintain every right pertaining to the American citizen, independent of race, color, or accident of birth 1 demand the recognition of these rights wherever the Constitution extends or the national ensign waves. As an Educator, its colums will be an especial medium for the effective diffusion of right principles and much-needed in

struction, and for the inculcation of those habits of industry, economy, and self-reliance which conduce to independent manhood, and give vitality and energy to free government, insuring in return blessings to the governed.

While the editors of the New National Era are colored men, and the contributors will be mainly colored, yet the columns will be open for the discussion of all questions of vital importance to the country by any of its citizens. Communica tions suitable for publication in these columns are solicited from our friends in all parts of the country, especially in the Southern States.

THE POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Upon all questions involving the especial interests of the colored American citizen, the simple rule of equal justice for all men will govern the policy of the New National Era. It will demand with downright dishonesty and inflict lasting the recognition of no right for one citizen which it will not freely accord to every other. It will oppose any attempt to confer privileges upon a class, that are withheld from the humblest citizen in the land. It will demand for every citizen equality before the law, and full protection of person and property in every State and Territory ING \$5 to \$10 DOWN, AND \$10 to \$20 IN FIVE of the National Union.

The New National Era will take high ground upon all public questions, and labor to inspire a oneness of purpose and encourage unity of action, especially among the newly-enfranchised people of the Reconstructed States. Remembering the past history of the Republican party, and recognizing what it has done for the colored people of the nation, the New NATIONAL ERA will give its hearty support to that party without reserve. This pledge of fidelity to the Republic States system of rectangular surveys, the work can party is given under the conviction, and seventy millions per annum in gold—an with the assurance, that in the tuture, as in the past, that party will be the steadfast and inflexi. Surveyor and Lawyer in the land States, and ble support of those principles of justice and liberty which have now become a part of the

THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

By education the people of a free Government such as ours is intended to be, are better qualified to discharge their duties to the State, to one another, and to God. The nation will ever find its surest safeguard in the intelligence of its voting masses, and the journal which would promote the highest good of government and people | land. must lend its energies and its power to the work educating that people. Especially is the agency of the press needed by that portion of the people, colored and white, who, either in slavery or under the ban of its blighting influences, have been deprived of the opportunities enjoyed by their more favored brethren of the

The Freedmen's Bureau had under its charge during the past year, as shown by the last annual report, 114,523 colored pupils in the day schools and 89,731 in the Sunday schools, employing sulted than under preceding Democratic 6,650 teachers. About 190,000 of these pupils were slaves at the commencement of the war The educational department of this paper will economy and strict accountability is all the contain matter prepared and selected with spe cial reference to the capacities and needs of this large number of pupils and teachers, thereby making the New National. Era a valuable auxiliary in the scheme of education.

THE INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

The industrial interests of the colored people will claim and receive a large share of our attention. We adopt the following extracts from the address promulgated by the Colored Labo Convention held in this city in December last, indicating the views and policy of the NEW NA-

TIONAL ERA on this subject: "For our own good and the welfare of our country in all things pertaining to her material banking capital, and which on the specie and moral well-being, we seek a better and broader opportunity to gain knowledge in the who wish to engage in it as by right and jus- fields of agricultural, mechanical, commercial. tice it should be. It is not fair to assign artistic, and professional labor, and this knowlmotives to men, and hence I do not attempt | edge we would energise, direct, and make more it. I content myself with calling attention largely effective through the enlightening and to the fact that the Democratic party as rep- sanctifying influence of education. Our mottoes resented in Congress, stands recorded as are liberty and labor, enfranchisement and eduvoting against all these measures of relief, cation! The spelling-book and the hoe, the hammer and the vote, the opportunity to work and to rise, a place on which to stand, and to be and to do, we ask for ourselves and children The Republican party is in the tenth year as the means in the use of which, under God, Vanderhoop; secondary teacher, Miss S. Hagler and Miss the debt has been paid since the inauguration of its power in the nation. When Abraham we are to compass these achievements which Lincoln was inaugurated as President in furnish the measure, the test, and justification

March, 1861, the treason of leading Demo- of our claim to impartial treatment and fair "That this end may be reached, we ask, first and Miss A. Holmes; secondary, Miss E. J. Fleet, Miss it would be a misfortune if the succeeding army that the strongest fortresses fell into equitable system of apprenticeship; in the sectice is only sixty-two. He is attended by phy- M. F. Riger, and Miss A. T. Howard; p imary, Miss L. generations should not be reminded in some the hands of rebels and traitors. Isaac ond place, that for every day's labor given we sicians of great skill, and the hope is that he A. Barber and Miss M. V. Datcher; secondary teacher, palpable form of the price of Liberty and Toucey had despatched our war vessels on be paid full and fair remuneration, and that no as they existed at the close of the war, re- our harbors, or marines enough in our and thirdly, since we believe that the intelliteen months from September 1st, 1867, to March 1st, 1869, were \$328,765,689.89, and the exduties on imports. At this rate the entire | fatal and final dismemberment. At this cri- | workshop, upon the railroad, the canal, the debt would have been extinguished during tical moment the Republicans came into river, the steamboat, in the warehouse, the store, judgment of the Republican party this would have been intolerably oppressive to the presrebellions has been crushed; the great evil we may claim a place without distinction as to of slavery has been extirpated; the national our color or former condition, since all that can credit has been revived, and the national be demanded by the employer is ability, faithbellion taxation has been reduced by the faith maintained; great public works have ful performances of the contract made, and the tens of millions. At the session just closed been prosecuted to completion; the contieighty millions of taxes were removed - nent has been spanned with telegraphic wires: sation promised. Hence, while we condemn that the two oceans have been connected with spirit which in its proscriptive regulations denies and sixty millions of internal taxes. The iron bonds; our entire domain is organized us industrial opportunity and the fruits of honest duties on tea, coffee, and sugar have been with civil government; new States of wealth toil, we rejoice in all those evidences of proslargely reduced, the free list greatly extended and power have been added to the Union, pective good which we and other laboring classes see in the erection of factories and foundries in Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Tennecessities of the war only the following re- and once more clothed with their appropriate nessee, Georgia, and Alabama, promising that powers. All these results have been achieved our strong and labor hardened hands, our intelnot only without the aid, but against the lectual powers, quickened by the influences of education, and our purposes made doubly earnest by considerate treatment and the prospect of just compensation, shall all be given to the development of the industrial resources of our

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were these:]
1-J. W. Clift.

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8-Shelby M. Cullon

0-Albert G. Burr.*

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-Godleve 8, Orth.

-Jasper Packard.

3-William Smyth. 3-Wm. B. Allison.

4-Wm. Loughridg

-Francis Pomeroy.

3—(Resigned.) 4—J. Proctor Knott.*

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-James B. Beck.⁸

-Louis St. Martin.

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-Adolphe Bailey.

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-John A. Peters.

1-Samuel Hambleton.

3--Thomas Swann.*

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1-Merton & Wilkinson

2-Eugene M. Wilson

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3-J. C. W. McKee 4-L. W. Perce.

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eceipt of THREE DOLLARS. Money should be sent in P. O. money orders, registered letters, or drafts. J. H. HAWES, Washington, D. C.

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> Republicans, 89; *Democrats, 11. Vacancies, 4. A full ate would contain 74 members. The Senators elect from Georgia and Virginia have not bee nitted to their seats

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES New Hampshire 1—Jacob H Ela. 2—Aaron F. Stevens 3-Jacob Benton New Jersey. 1-William Moore. 2—Charles Haight.
3—John T. Bird.* 4-John Hill

1873 Fred'k A. Sawyer...

1870 Joseph S. Fowler....

Justin S. Morrill.

John F. Lewis.....

Waitman T. Willey ..

Timothy O. Howe

Matt. H. Carpenter ...

Wisconsin.

.1871 Geo. F. Edmunds ...

.1871 John W. Johnston

.1871 Arthur I. Boreman...

1873 (Vacant)

The Alabama m-mbers ere elected in August, and 5-Orestes Cleveland. New York. 1—Henry A. Reeves.* 2-John G. Shumaker. 2—Anthony A. C. Rogers. 3—Thomas Boles. 3-Henry W. Slocum.* 4-John Fox.* 5-John Morrissey. 6-Samuel S. Cox.* 2—Aaron A. Sargent. 3—James A. Johnson -Harvey C. Calkin,* 8-James Brooks.* Fernando Wood.* -Clarkson N. Pottar.

1—Julius Strong. 2—Stephen W. Kellogs 11-George W. Greens *12-John H. Ketcham. -H. H. Starkweather 13-John A. Griswold.* 14-Stephen L. Mayhem 4-William H. Barnum. Benjamin T. Biggs." 15-Adolphus H. Tanner -Orange Ferriss.
-William A. Wheeler Florida. Charles M. Hamilton. 18—Stephen Sanford 19—Charles Knapp. 20—Addison H. Laffin. Georgia, Seven Districts. No elec-XList Congress. The 21-Alex. H. Bailey Members of the last congress 22-John C. Churchil 23-Dennis McCarthy. 24-George W. Cowles 2—Nelson Tift * 3—William P. Edwards 25-William H. Kelsey 26-Giles W. Hotchkis 7-Hamilton Ward 28-Noah Davis, jr 29-John Fisher

David S. Bennett. 31-Porter Sheldon North Carolina At Large-John A Logan. -Clinton L. Cobb. -- David Heaton. -Oliver H. Docker 4—(Resigned.) 5—Israel G. Lash 6-Francis E. Shober. 7-Plato Durham.*

1--Peter W. Strader. -Thornton W. McNeely. 3—Robert C. Schenck 4-William Lawrence -William Mungen.* 6-John A. Smith i-Wm. E. Niblack.* -James J. Winans. 8-John Beatty. 9-Edw. F. Dickinson. -Michael C. Kerr. -Wm. S. Holman. 0-Truman H. Hoag.* -Daniel W. Voorhees, 12-Phil. Van Trump * 13-George W. Morgan.* 14-Martin Welker. 8-Jas. N. Tyner. 9-John P. C. Shanks. 15-Eliakim H. Moore, 16-John A. Bingham.

17-Jacob A. Ambler. 18-William H. Upson. 19-James A. Garfield Iowa. 1-George W. McCrary 1-Joseph 8, Smith * 1-Samuel J. Randall.* 2-Charles O'Neill. 3-John Moffet.* 4-William D. Kelley 5-John R. Reading." 1-Lawrence S. Trimble 6-John D. Stiles.* -Wash. Townsend. 8—J. Lawrence Getz.* 9—Oliver J. Dickey. 10-Henry L. Cake. 11-Daniel M. Van Auken.

12-George W. Woodward.* 13-Ulysses Mercur. 14-John B. Packer. 15-Richard J. Haldeman. 16-John Cessna. 17-Daniel J. Morrell. 18-Wm. H. Armstrong 19-Glenni W. Scoffeld 20-Calvin W. Gilfillan. 5-George W. McCranie. 21—Contested 23—Darwin Phelps, 24—Joseph B. Donley. Rhode Island. 1—Thomas A. Jenckes 2—Nathan F. Dixon.

South Carolina 1-(Resigned.) 2-C. C. Bowen -Solomon D. Hoge. 4-W. D. Simpson.* At Large-John B. Rogers 1-Roderick R. Butler 2-Horace Maynard 3-William B. Stokes 4—Lewis Tillman. 5-William F. Prosser 6-Samuel M. Arnell

7—Isaac R. Hawkins. 8—William J. Smith.

Vermont. 2-Luke P. Poland. 3-Worthington C. Smith. Virginia. 1-Richard S. Ayer. James H. Platt -Charles H. Porter

4—George W. Booker 5—Robert Ridgway. 6—William Milnes, jr. 7—Lewis McKenzle. 8—J. K. Gibson. At Large-Joseph Segat -Gustavus A. Finkelburg. West Virginia -James R. McCormick -Isaac H. Duvall. -James C. McGrev Wisconsin. 1-Halbert E Paine 2-Benj. F. Hopkins

3—Amasa Cobb. 4—Chas. A. Eldridge* 5-Philetus Sawver 6-Cad. C. Washburn. Radicals and Conservatives Republicans, including * Democrats, 71. One seat, Covode's, in Pennsylvania Members not sworn in from Georgia

vacancies. A full House would have 245 members NATIONAL

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